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jumped upon his hand and bit him. He immediately placed his hand in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, drowning the insect and covering the site of the bite with this fluid. After keeping his hand in this solution for a few minutes, he applied a wet bichloride pack. He did not scratch the bite. Examination showed a large wheal at the site of the bite.

An insect, supposed to have been the one that had bitten the attendant, was found in the bichloride solution. It was a very large flea of a pale yellow color, long in proportion to breadth, largest at the ventral end and tapering abruptly to the head. The insect was identical in appearance with fleas sent from San Francisco to the Bureau for identification and probably of the same species. We crushed the insect between two glass slides and several drops of fresh looking blood exuded from it. The blood when fixed and stained showed large numbers of typical plague bacilli. A smear from the blood of the pig showed a marked plague septicemia.

Ten cubic centimeters of Yersin's serum were administered to the laboratory attendant a few hours after he was bitten, the remedy being given in the interscapular region near the medium line.

Two days later the patient complained of slight chilliness and pain in both axillæ. Examination showed a normal temperature but an acutely sensitive gland somewhat larger than a pigeon's egg in each axilla.

These symptoms are the rule after the administration of Yersin's serum. The patient desired to continue at his regular duties and was allowed to do so. No further symptoms developed and the buboes disappeared rapidly.

Attendants had been previously instructed to apply bichloride at once and avoid scratching in case they were bitten. These measures were carried out exactly in this case; but whether this accounts for the failure of the patient to develop plague or whether the protection was due to Yersin's serum it is impossible to say.

Cholera at Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine in force—Quarantine officers on Pacific coast notified.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports:

December 21. An Hawaiian stevedore died of cholera to-day. Have wired Oakley, Port Townsend quarantine, and Hobdy, San Francisco quarantine. Have put on outgoing quarantine.

December 23. The case of cholera is a stevedore, River Street; native of Honolulu. He worked December 13, 14, and 15 sorting fruit on the Oceanic wharf for the steamship *Alameda*; December 16 worked with the cargo of an island steamship. His whereabouts December 17 and 18 unknown. He was seen drunk December 19. The immediate source of infection is unknown. The ultimate source is probably Yokohama. The patient sickened December 19 at 11 p. m. He was seen December 20 at 8 p. m. by Currie and Brinckerhoff, also by city bacteriologist and by several local men familiar with the disease; regarded by all present as a typical clinical picture of cholera; died December 21 a. m. Necropsy showed nothing else to account for death. Microscopical examination showed majority of intestinal flora to be typical spirilla. Cultural work is being carried on by Currie, but he fears that the organism is dead. The

local board acted promptly. The district is quarantined under police guard. About 70 contacts have been isolated. Bathing and fishing are prohibited in the river and harbor and at the adjacent beach. Interisland vessels are being inspected and stevedores are under surveillance. The Service is enforcing all regulations relating to vessels leaving ports infected with cholera.

December 23. The following telegram was sent to Surgeon Brooks, Los Angeles, Cal., and to the quarantine officers at Angel Island, San Diego, and Eureka, Cal., Port Townsend, Wash., and Astoria, Oreg.:

"Ramus cables one death, cholera, Honolulu, a stevedore. Exercise all possible precautions. See quarantine regulations, paragraphs 90 to 101, and enforce, especially 97 and 101."

[NOTE.—The paragraphs referred to are the special regulations on account of cholera.]

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in Bengal and India.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, November 14 and 21:

Week ended November 9. Bill of health was issued to the steamship *Matoppo*, bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 47, and to the steamship *Rauenfels*, bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, the holds fumigated, rat guards on the wharf lines, and Asiatics' effects disinfected.

Week ended November 16. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Swazi* bound for Newport News and New York with a total crew of 55. The usual precautions were taken, the holds fumigated, rat guards placed on the wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended November 2 there were 70 deaths from cholera, 3 deaths from smallpox, and 12 deaths from plague. In Bengal there were 77 cases of plague, with 50 deaths. In India during the same period there were 10,945 cases of plague, with 7,982 deaths.

During the week ended November 9 there were 83 deaths from cholera and 12 deaths from plague. In Bengal there were 32 cases of plague, with 27 deaths. In India during the same period there were 6,821 cases of plague, with 5,228 deaths.